

A Revision of the Symbols on the 'Karshapana' Coinage, described in Vol. LIX, J.A.S.B., 1890, Part I, No. 3, and Descriptions of many additional symbols.—By W. THEOBALD, M.N.S.L.

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In my previous paper on the symbols met with on the earliest Indian coinage, the 'Puranas' or 'Karshapanas' proper, I had followed the example set by Thomas and Sir A. Cunningham in drawing no fixed line between the above earlier symbols and those met with on the later coinages of Ujain and Eran, but the publication of the "Coins of Ancient India" has rendered it expedient and practicable to distinguish between the symbols of the earlier and later coinages, although many of the earlier symbols have survived and re-appear on the coins of more local and modern issues. The revision, therefore, which I now propose to make, consists mainly in the removal from my first list, of all symbols which are not known to occur on the early 'Karshapanas,' with a few others which are mere duplicates, unintentionally inserted or erroneously identified. The following symbols have been removed from the list.

No. 37 a Rhinoceros and 45 a Panther; both these identifications of Thomas I regard as erroneous.

Nos. 253 and 284, duplicates of other numbers.

No. 57, on later coins of the Kunindas.

Nos. 67, 75, 140, 161, 187, 188, 305, of doubtful identification.

Nos. 236, 241, from coins found at Wai.

No. 258, a Cappadocian symbol.

Nos. 259 to 277 inclusive, Scottish symbols.

Nos. 37, 62, 110, 129, 140, 154, 167, 173, 195, 202, 203, 204, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 213, 214, 217, 219, 220, 221, 223, 226, 227, 228, 232, 235, 237, 238, 243 and 251, all on coins of Eran or Ujain, making a total of 65 symbols to be deducted from the 312, leaving a total of genuine symbols of the older coinage, of 247. All above that number in the present paper are additions now made to the list.

A few remarks will not be out of place here on some erroneous identifications of Indian animals made by previous writers, through unfamiliarity with Zoology and its technicalities; for example, an animal possessed of a long tail and crescentic, unbranched horns, cannot by any Zoologist be correctly described as a 'Deer.' This very error is made in *J. As. Soc. Ben.* for 1838, page 1051, Pl. XXXII, figs. 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, which all represent specimens of silver and copper coins of Amogha-bhuti. On the obverse of these coins an animal is seen turned to the right. In the letter press this animal is termed a 'deer' and this error has been religiously perpetuated down to the present day.

In "The Coins of Ancient India" two excellent figures are given of two very perfect silver coins, the animal being termed a 'Deer' on p. 72. As these plates are photographs it is as well to consider them carefully, as they are to all intents and purposes as accurate for referring to, as the coins themselves. In both figures the animal displays a long bushy tail, and a pair of unbranched crescent-shaped horns, both of which characters absolutely prohibit its being considered a 'deer' whilst the second, fig. (No. 2), displays the rounded forehead and an exaggerated attempt to represent the moist 'muffle' which indicates pretty clearly that the animal is a buffalo. In 1841 Professor Wilson described the animal as a Stag in *Ariana Antiqua*, p. 415. In 1865 Mr. Thomas described the animal as a sacred deer, with "curiously curved horns and a "bushy tail" in the *J. As. Soc. Ben.*, p. 65. In 1875 Babu Rajendralala Mitra described the animal as a "curiously antlered deer" in *J. As. Soc. Ben.*, p. 82, despite the fact that nothing approaching an 'antler' is seen about the animal, and lastly Mr. Rodgers describes the animal as a 'deer' in his *Catalogue of the Coins of the Indian Museum*, p. 9.

Of course all this unanimity of error arose from not one of the above writers possessing any clear notions of the technical points which separate the Cervine from the Bubaline section of Ruminants, or those possessing deciduous horns from those whose horns are carried on a bony core.

Another Zoological error Mr. Thomas made, was in confounding the buffalo, with the elegant little 'Chikara' (*Gazella bennettii*) or 'ravine deer' as it is erroneously named by Anglo-Indians, (it being a Gazelle and no deer), when he described the helmet of the King (Huvishka) as guarded by buffalos' horns: see *Jainism*, Pl. II, fig. 16. This peculiar head-dress has not been figured either by Sir A. Cunningham, or in the *British Museum¹ Catalogue of Coins of the Scythic Kings.*

¹ *Note.*—With respect to the note to page 145, some doubt may, I think, be entertained, whether the coin quoted to support the contention of the object in the

Cunningham in his paper on the coins of the Kushans (Num. Chron. Vol. XII, Pl. IX), figures and describes four types of the Obverses of the gold coins of Huvishka, *A. B. C. D.* My collection contains specimens of *B* and *C*, only, but it also contains two specimens of the type described by Thomas, with horns on the helmet of the King, which is unnoticed in the other works quoted, though I make little doubt the type exists in both collections. The type is similar to *B* with a pointed and thickly-jewelled helmet, but the helmet is crossed by what Thomas describes as buffalos' horns, but which I regard as those of the elegant Indian Gazelle (*Gazella bennettii*;) united in front of the helmet by their bases, and carried up, and backwards, their tips appearing clear of the head behind, and pointing upwards. Two Gazelles' horns thus adjusted and suitably mounted would not only form an artistic ornament, but serve also as an efficient guard against a sword cut. The idea, however, of encumbering a man's head, by way either of ornament or defence, with a clumsy pair of buffalo horns is preposterous.

In 1858 The Honorable Walter Elliot published his Numismatic Gleanings in the Madras Journal of Literature and Science, wherein a number of Punch-marked coins are figured, many of which were reproduced with scant acknowledgment by Thomas in Numismata Orientalia, Part I, in 1874. Some of Mr. Elliot's remarks require notice. At page 229 we read "A dog, always in the same form, with his forelegs half crouching as if in play, is found on figs. 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 26," that is on eleven coins selected for figuring. Now in only one of these figures, (Fig. 8) is there the slightest connection indicated between the 'dog' and the 'Stupa' or 'Chaitya' whereon it is most usually represented as standing. In fig. 8, only, is a single chamber of the 'Chaitya' discernible under the dog's hind legs, whereas in my own collection, the association of the dog and Stupa is seen in no less than nine coins; and the only explanation that occurs to me is, that the artist, not understanding the significance of the little hemispherical marks under the dog's legs, omitted them, in some instances at least, as unintelligible and unimportant. Then again on p. 230 Walter Elliot describes the 'Taurine' or "ball and crescent" as associated in figs. 19 and 27 with a "plough." Now Thomas in N.O. fig. 9, reproduces these figures, with a slight

King's hand being an ear of corn, does anything of the sort, as a similar coin in my possession displays traces of rings beneath the object in question, which is usually regarded as an iron-bound mace. Neither the figure 9 of Pl. XXVIII, nor my own coin suggests to me an "ear of corn;" the design might be clearer, but I think it probably represents a bird, such as a falcon, in the attitude of crouching, before taking flight from the King's hand, or the mace whereon it is perched.

variation and without any reference to Elliot's paper. In Elliot's figures the upright object which I regard as a hammer (No. 299 of this paper) is represented as having on one side a broad oblong head, and a sharp adze-like cutting edge on the other, with a small bamboo handle passing through it, as is usual with Indian hammers to this day. This 'head' is altered in Thomas' figures, and shows a curved outline which does not belong to it, as though to support its claim to be considered as a plough. It is true that at p. 61, Thomas places a note of interrogation after the word "ploughs," but the alteration made in Elliot's figures is undoubted, especially as regards fig. 19.

At p. 230, Elliot remarks "The uppermost arch of the 'Chaitya' is often surmounted by a ball and crescent." This, I am convinced, is a slip of the pen for "a crescent" only, as the "ball and crescent" or 'Taurine' symbol is never, so far as I know, found imposed on the 'Chaitya,' where the crescent is usually present. Again on p. 230, Elliot remarks "The tree sacred to Buddha is seen on figs. 9, 13, 18 and 26." The tree on fig. 9 is a sacred tree with a railing below, and may be intended for the *sâl* ('Thiyah' of the Burmese, or the *Shorea obtusa*, Wall. which they hold sacred) beneath which Buddha was born. This symbol is No. 302 of this paper. The tree, however on figs. 13 and 18 and probably on 26 is quite different and may represent the cocoa-nut palm, Symbol No. 301 of this paper.

Passing now to the consideration of the Symbols on Punch-marked coins, Thomas in his Essay on Ancient Indian weights, in *Numismata Orientalia*, on p. 61, enumerates among the animals figured as symbols, "Deer," "Rhinoceri," and "Panthers." As regards the Rhinoceros the evidence is very insufficient. The first figure on the sixth line (5 bis), which is regarded by Thomas as a Rhinoceros, is repeated on page 62 in more detail, and is there clearly seen to be intended for a bovine animal, as the outline of the die is notched, to correspond with the hump, as is always the case where a bovine occurs on these coins, and the only figure I have ever seen which might claim to represent a Rhinoceros, was on a round copper coin of Ujain (?). The Rhinoceros, therefore, must be deleted from the list of animals represented on these coins. As regards the Bull too on these coins, it always seems to be made to face to the right, and the two figures in *Num.-Orient.*, Plate I, which face to the left, are in my opinion heads of elephants, drawn vertically, and whose tusks are thus converted into horns:

In the same Plate there are four figures numbered 6, which at p. 61. Thomas describes as "Panthers, &c." Now of these four figures the first is probably a dog No. 25 of the present paper, and the remaining three figures are goats No. 19 of my list, and curiously

enough neither fox nor goat is included by Thomas in his Plate by name, though neither are rare on the coins, while so far as I am aware the 'Panther' is never represented. As from an examination of good specimens of these three figures regarded by Thomas as representing "the Panther of Bacchus "with his vine" (p. 59, Num.-Orient.) it is certain that the animal was provided with straight horns, the Panther must also be struck out of the animals which occur on the coins. The "vine" is there, but the animal has horns, and is really a goat.

The next instance of erroneous identification to be recorded is from the Catalogue of Coins of the Indian Museum by Mr. Rodgers. Here No. 7532 figured on Pl. II, fig. 1, is described as a horseman. Now neither horse nor horseman occur on any early Punch-marked silver coins, and the figure in question can be easily identified from the Plate as a humped Bull to the right with a Taurine in front of it, identical with No. 29, fig. 16, of my former paper, or No. 12 of my present list. A similar figure to the last on No. 7542, Pl. II, fig. 2 is also misnamed an elephant, which is the more curious as on both the above figures the hump is distinctly visible. Another rather amusing mistake is made with No. 7544, Pl. II, fig 3, where the common symbol of a peacock perched on a 'Stupa' is described as a very small horse: The importance of correcting such an error lies in the fact that the horse is an animal wholly absent (so far as I know) from these coins. On Nos. 7539, 7543 and 7545, a 'deer' is recorded, but as no figures are given, I am unable to suggest the correct attribution, though 'deer' I am confident is wrong.

Lastly, I must not permit any personal considerations preventing my inserting my own name among my illustrious predecessors in error, and I must, therefore, declare that my identification of the gangetic crocodile seizing a 'hilsa' was an error, which a reference to the original drawing of Walter Elliot's fig. 24 has enabled me to correct. In N.O. fig. 7 the tail of neither animal is given, but in the figure of Walter Elliot the bifurcated tail of a fish is clearly seen and hence I conclude a porpoise (Platanista) is intended, and I presume when the chance offers, a porpoise eats fish, as well as the crocodile. The incident was moreover long anterior to Buddhism and is made use of in Hesiod's description of the 'Shield of Herackles.'

A SEA VIEW.

"There was seen of mighty Ocean, safely fenced a spacious bay,

"All of purest tin its waters, smooth, as though a river, lay:

"Many a dolphin there was sporting, there was chasing shoals of fish,

"Which for safety fled before them, some on that side, some on this;

“And two dolphins, all of silver, half emerging from the flood,
“Crunched between their jaws the fishes, as though formed of flesh
and blood.”

Shield of Herakles. 207, 213.

In some parts of this paper I have applied the term ‘Thyrsos’ to objects seen on these coins. I am, of course, aware that the ‘Thyrsos’ proper is a wand or staff ending in a ‘pine-cone,’ but I think the term may be extended for want of a better, to any symbolic staff, with an enlarged apex, excluding the ‘hasta pura’ which though common on the gold Scythic coins is not met with on the silver ‘puranas’ or copper coins.

In the list of symbols now given, which occur on the silver Karshapanas (round or square) the first column contains the number of the symbol in the present list; the second column, the number and figure of the symbol in my previous paper, and the following are the abbreviations used:—

N.O. = Thomas’ Essay on Ancient Indian Weights in the *Numismata Orientalia*, 1874.

A.I. = Cunningham’s “Coins of Ancient India.”

The numbers in brackets are the ‘series numbers’ of coins, when in my own cabinet.

O. and *R.*, for Obverse and Reverse symbols respectively.

B.M. = British Museum.

A.C. = Cabinet of Sir A. Cunningham.

N.G. and *W.E.* = Walter Elliot, *Numismatic Gleanings*, Madras Journal of Literature and Science, 1858.

1	34	1	O.	One male and two female figures. <i>A.I.</i> , Pl. I, fig. 11. (8).
2	100	2	O.	Figure with three dots above.
3	118	3	O.	Figure with five dots above.
4	124	4	R.	Figure with water-pot in left hand.
5	91	5	O.	Plumed warrior with tall Club in left hand and water-pot in right. <i>Cat. Coins, Ind. Mus.</i> , No. 12374, Pl. II, p. 7. (115).
6	143	8	O.	Figure, perhaps Agni.
7	36	7	O.	Hand, in a square area. <i>A.I.</i> , Pl. I, fig. 12. (6).
8	35	10	O.	Elephant to right. <i>A.I.</i> , Pl. I, fig. 5. (2).
9	218	11	O.R.	Elephant to left. <i>W.E.</i> , Pl. VII, figs. (Obv.) 14, (Rev.) 13.
10	229	...	...	Elephant to right, margined with ‘Taurines.’ <i>N.O.</i>
11	65	18	O.	Humped Bull to right. (1).
12	39	16	O.	Do. with ‘Taurine’ in front. (87, 41) <i>Cat. Coins, Indian Mus.</i> , No. 7532.
13	38	15	O.	Do. with ‘Taurine’ in front, reversed. (11).
14	184	17	O.	Do. with ‘Fish’ in front and above rump, in an oblong area. (94).

15	45	19	O.	Civet Cat. (<i>Paradoxurus</i>) and young.
	44	27	...	The animal is represented standing to right on a rock with some small animal in front of it. The ears are very peculiar. (123).
16	...	...	O.	An oval object, invested with numerous short spines: perhaps intended for some species of wild fruit. An obscure symbol. A.I., Pl. I, fig. 11.
17	41	21	O.	Hare in the Moon. In some coins the animal is within a crescent, which can hardly be intended to represent anything but the Moon. (27).
18	294	...	...	Hare in a circle surrounded by dots. This may be a variant of the last. Thomas figures it in J. As. Soc. Beng. 1865, Part I, Pl. IX, fig. 5. (83, 88).
19	42	20	O.	A goat with two straight horns, to right and in front of it an erect fruited stem, or vine, and above the goat's back a cup, (?) directed backwards. It is only on some coins that these three symbols can be seen together, but the idea is clear enough. (4, 50, 92, 94).
	224	221	...	
	311	...	...
20	43	22	O.	A Kid. Whether the Kid forms part of the last symbol is uncertain. I can only detect it on one coin. (4).
21	139	23	O.	A Hare to right with a 'Taurine' directed backwards above and below it. A.I., Pl. I, fig. 6.
22	138	24	...	A small animal on a pole.
23	281	...	R.	A Rat in a circular area. (9).
24	...	...	O.	An Otter, with head erect to left, peering about as these animals are fond of doing. (47, 99). The animal stands within an irregular incused area.
25	22	49	O.	A Dog to right in an energetic attitude, as if barking, on the top of a Stupa. A.I., Pl. I, fig. 7. Thomas makes no allusion to the position of the Dog on a Stupa, which seems its usual place. (5, 85).
26	199	26	O.	A Fox to right, in a parallelogram, with two Fish below, also to right, in a tank, Coin No. 79. (See No. 314).
	284	...	...
27	...	...	...	A Fox to left. (77).
28	40	25	O.	Perhaps intended for a Nilgao (<i>portax pictus</i>). The animal has straight horns and no hump.
29	279	...	O.	A duplicate of No. 11.
30	23	50	O.R.	Peacock on Stupa. (8). Thomas figures an example in J. As. Soc. Ben. for 1865, Pl. IX, Part I, p. 14, but without including it in his essay in N.O. though it occurs not rarely on both obv. and rev. of these coins.
31	46	30	O.	In my previous paper (relying on Thomas' figure in N.O.) I considered this animal to be a Crocodile, but after examining Walter Elliot's figure, Pl. VIII, fig. 24, I am convinced that a Porpoise is intended, as the above figure shows the expanded tail of a Fish (or aquatic mammal like the <i>Plantanista Gangetica</i>), an important character, which Thomas' figure fails to convey, or more truly omits!
32	47	29	O.	A Python incubating its eggs. (19). I have seen no other specimen than this.
33	48	31 32	O.	A Cobra. (<i>Naija tripudians</i>). (20).

34	54	34	O.	Another snake than a Cobra, perhaps intended for the repulsive Cerberus rhynchops. Thomas J. As. Soc. Ben. 1865, Pl. XI, fig. 8.
35	49	35	O.	A 'Trionyx' or river turtle with a 'Taurine' by the head. (126).
36	307	...	O.	A 'Trionyx' with two 'Taurines' on r., and a tank on the right. (45).
37	231	...	O.	A river Turtle, (perhaps a Batagur) between two fish. Thomas, J. As. Soc. Ben. 1865, Pl. XI, fig. 8.
38	84	...	O.	A Bovine with crescentic horns, to the left; perhaps a cow Gaour (<i>Bos gaurus</i>) is intended as the horns of the other (domestic) bovines are curved forwards. (60).
39	50	28	O.	A Frog, between two 'Taurines' with cusps directed outwards. (85).
40	...	...	O.	A Frog in a circular area. (33).
41	145	44	O.	A Fish in an oval area. A.I., Pl. I, fig. 13. The fish on these coins have an indented tail and a pair of fins on either side of the body.
42	51	41	O.	Two fish in a Tank, side by side. A.I., Pl. I, fig. 13.
43	52	42	...	Four fish round a square, which probably stands for an island within a piece of water like Sher Shah's tomb at Sasseram. Thomas figures this symbol in N.O.
44	185	43	O.	Four fish in a circular area. All the heads are directed to the right. B.M.
45	...	...	O.	Two pairs of fish, opposed to each other in a square tank. W.E., Pl. VII, fig. 6. With respect to these fish, Walter Elliot makes the native remark "Fish occur in many forms as in figs. 6 and 10, where they appear to be fixed on skewers." Of Course these so-called "skewers" are the lateral fins of the animals. These fins are usually displayed stuck out at right angles, or inclined slightly backwards. And he adds "In fig. 24 the "fish is pierced with several transverse rods." This is really very funny. The "fish" here represented is a porpoise seizing a small fish, and the "transverse rods" are merely the teeth of the porpoise which has its mouth wide open to take in its prey!
46	293	...	O.	Two fish, facing, in an oblong tank. Coin No. 85.
47	97	37	O.	Two fish, facing, with a 'Thyrsos' between. (109).
	69	39	...	
48	96	38	O.	Two fish, parallel, separated by a 'Thyrsos.' Coin No. 29.
49	193	183	O.	A fish on top of a cross, with a 'Taurine' on either side. Thomas N.O. Fifth figure on sixth line. B.M.
50	53	36	...	A Siluroid or 'Cat' fish. Thomas, N.O.
51	230	40	...	An Eel between two fish, in an oval area. W.E., Pl. VIII, fig. 22.
52	60	45	O.	A Scolopendra. A.I., Pl. I, fig. 8 Figured by Thomas, N.O., line 7, as a fish, p. 61.
53	...	...	...	Two fish, following in an oblong tank. It is combined with No. 26. (79).
54	282	...	R.	An Egg. (9).
55	121	207	O.	An obese cylindrical object, shortened by being thrown into short folds, in a narrow area. A.I., fig. 7. I can only guess this may represent a so-called double-headed snake. (<i>Eryx Johnii</i>).

56	122	...	O.	Two human figures.
57	160	...	O.	Three human figures; the man holding a Club.
58	194	...	O.	A Hare, and leveret following. B.M.
59	74	54	O.	An insect (?). (3). I have seen no second example.
60	246	223	O.	Jackal, Tree and Railing. B.M.
61	1	126	O.R.	A dot, sphere, or circle, usually seen in combination with other symbols.
62	2	127	O.R.	The crescent, usually combined with other symbols.
63	3	128	O.R.	The 'Taurine.' Nos. 61, 2, combined. (101).
64	4	129	O.R.	Twin spheres. (Sun and Full Moon). (Obv. 2, Rev. 28).
65	8	149	R.	Eight spheres round a central sphere, all similar in a circular area. (2).
66	14	187	O.	Dot in a triangular area. (2).
67	15	153	O.	Three spheres in a circle.
68	16	163	R.	Four spheres in a square. (30). N.O. Fourth figure of last line.
69	20	96	O.	Sphere surrounded by seven 'owl-heads,' A.I., Pl. I, fig. 2. The only symbol on the 3-Karsha pieces found near Rawal Pindi. By 'owl-heads' I mean a symbol made of the Greek ϕ (phi) with the top stroke deleted.
70	27	91	O.	Sphere surrounded by three 'Chattras' or umbrellas, the emblem of Royalty in Asia. The 'Chattra' is still used in our Dockyards under the name of the 'Broad Arrow.'
71	28	91	O.	No. 70, with three spheres between the 'Chattras.' (84).
72	29	94	O.	No. 70, with three Taurines between the 'Chattras.' W.E., Pl. VII, fig. 9. A.I., Pl. II, fig. 1, (27).
73	30	98	O.	No. 72, but Taurines enclosed in ovals. W.E., Pl. VII, fig. 16. A.I., Pl. I, fig. 6. (31).
74	31	93	O.	No. 70, but with three semi-circles between the Chattras.
75	32	102	O.	No. 70, but with 'lamps' between 'Chattras.'
76	33	95	O.	No. 70, but with owl-heads between 'Chattras.' (89).
77	63	99	R.	Central sphere surrounded by four 'Taurines' with 'cusps' directed to right. A.I., Pl. I, fig. 12. (127).
78	77	...	O.	No. 70, with three ovals between the Chattras. (54).
79	288	...	O.	No. 70, with nail-shaped objects between the 'Chattras.' (81).
80	299	...	O.	No. 70, but Chattras replaced by 'bidents,' (tridents with the central prong deleted) with 'Taurines' in ovals between. (22).
81	114	229	O.	Central sphere surrounded by six Chattras. A.I., Pl. I, fig. 3.
82	289	...	O.	No. 70, only lamps within ovals, between the 'Chattras.' (82).
83	...	...	O.	Central sphere surrounded by 'Chattras,' 'Taurines' and 'lamps.' (110).
84	...	...	O.	Central sphere surrounded by 'Chattras' fish and and symbol 85. (1, 2, 51).
85	...	...	O.R.	Two semi-circles with convex surfaces united. Thomas figures this in N.O. as a Rev. symbol. In composition i_t occurs on the Obverse.

86	...	...	O.	Central sphere surrounded by six alternating 'Fisn and 'Chattras.' (60).
87	302	...	O.	Central sphere with three 'Chattras' separated by ovals, enclosing a 'Triskelis.'
88	...	...	O.	Central sphere surrounded by three pairs of 'Chattras,' 'Taurines' and 'Fish.' (32).
89	...	...	O.	Jackal to right with 'Taurine' over rump with 'cusps' to right and a 'Taurine' below with cusps to left. (9).
90	6	131	O. R.	'Triskelis' revolving to left, on central boss. A.I., Pl. II, fig. 2. (O. 56, R. 104, 121).
91	5	130	R.	'Triskelis' revolving to right. No central boss. (122).
92	7	132	R.	'Triskelis' revolving to right with very large boss, the arms being short and blunt like the cogs, which raise a tilt-hammer. (94, 100).
93	...	...	R.	'Triskelis' revolving to left. No central boss. (2).
94	9	185	O.	A Squarish or Taurine-like central object with a 'Taurine' on either side, and a pair of 'Taurines' with opposed 'cusps' above and below. Thomas figures this on a coin in J. As. Soc. Ben. 1865, Pl. IX, fig. 10. (89).
95	...	...	O.	A sphere between two upright 'Taurines.' Beneath is a pair of 'Taurines' with opposed 'cusps.' Above is a symbol which I regard as the 'Tri-ratna' formed by three crescents in a line, the median one being a little raised above the level of the other two. These three are united by two crescents below. (26). I have seen no second example; a cast from this coin is in the B.M.
96	13	186	R.	Lingum-Yoni, or Baal-Peor symbol. (119).
97	25	51	O.	'Stupa' or 'Chaitya' of three chambers.
98	21	47	O.	Stupa of six chambers. W.E., Pl. VIII, fig. 23. A.I., Pl. I, fig. 13.
	...	...	O.	Stupa with Dog. See No. 25.
	...	...	O.R.	Stupa with Peacock. See No. 30.
99	25	51	O.R.	Stupa with crescent on the top. A.I., Pl. I, fig. 12. (O. 59. Rev. 88).
	252	...	...
100	26	52	O.	Stupa with tree growing on top. (1, 2).
101	24	48	O.	Stupa of six chambers, with a 'lamp' in each. (11, 110).
102	176	46	...	Stupa of three chambers in hemispherical area.
103	278	...	O.	Stupa of six chambers surmounted by a 'Taurine,' and with two 'Taurines' on either side. (19).
104	...	...	O.	Symbol 102 with a lamp laid horizontally above. (116). Also on a coin belonging to Mr. Blackett.
105	191	63	O.	A dice-box shaped object, regarded by me as a 'Lamp.' The native earthen-ware saucer used as a lamp is often raised on a rude wooden support of this shape, which may therefore be conventionally regarded as a lamp. In the East, lamps are commonly seen on graves.
106	...	...	O.	A 'Taurine' in a square. (84).
107	215	...	R.	A Taurine in a circular area. The specimen figured by me, was on a Ujain coin, but it occurs on punch-marked coins also.

108	19	161	O.R.	Four Taurines in a circular area, having a common centre, or it may be described as a sphere surrounded by four crescents.....(O. 96. R. 27).
109	102	164	O.	Four 'Taurines' in a square with 'cusps' opposed. A.I., Pl. I, fig. 5.
110	...	...	O.	Four 'Taurines' in a square, with a crescent in the centre. (22).
111	...	...	R.	A double 'Taurine' with a common sphere and two crescents, Thomas, J. As. Soc. Ben. 1865, Pl. XI, line 16.
112	181	166	O.	A square divided into four compartments. In the top right a 'Taurine' in bottom left, a 'Taurine' inverted. In the remaining divisions a 'Lamp' laid horizontally. (82). If correctly drawn by me, fig. 166, is a variant of this, in the B.M.
113	197	165	O.	Four 'Taurines' in a square, with cusps opposed. A.I., Pl. I, fig. 4.
114	156	167	O.	A 'Taurine' with cusps to right, resting on a cross and a Triskelis, (No. 90), on the r., the whole in a triangular area.
115	133	150	...	Four 'Taurines' in a four-spoked wheel, the 'cusps' pointing outwards.
116	93	108	R.	A 'Taurine' with a cross above. W.E., Pl. VII, fig. 16.
117	175	168	...	A 'Taurine' to left of a square in an oblong area.
118	146	169	O.R.	A sphere between two 'Taurines' in an oblong area O. A.I., Pl. I, fig. 1, R. (82).
119	179	170	...	A 'Taurine' to the left of a 'Thyrsos' in a circular area.
120	18	179	O.	Crescent on a pillar, between two 'Taurines' in a circular area. (127).
121	66	97	O.	Symbol No. 70, with three shields between 'Chattras' each with a central dot. N.O.
122	98	181	O.	A 'Thyrsos' between two 'Taurines' in an oval area. A.I., Pl. I, fig. 8.
123	103	103	O.	A circle with two 'Chattras' and two 'Taurines' alternately arranged. It is not clear whether a staff or handle is present or not.
124	115	178	O.	A 'Thyrsos' between two circles on long stalks, united with the 'Thyrsos' below, the whole on an oval area. A.I., Pl. I, fig. 2.
125	116	115	R.	Variant of the Lingum-Yoni, in a horse-shoe area. (19).
126	64	16	R.	This symbol may be described as formed of two fish with a pair of fins only, and the tails juxtaposed to a central sphere, with a crescent on either side with 'cusps' directed outwardly; or it may be described as two modified 'Taurines' each with a cross-bar, and the 'cusp' resting on a central sphere, with a crescent on each side. It is a common Reverse symbol. A.I., Pl. II, fig. 2. (3, 36).
127	125	105	O.	Two 'Chattras' and two 'Taurines' arranged in form of a cross.
128	126	151	O.	An eight-pointed star within a circle, surrounded by six 'Taurines.'
129	132	106	O.	Two 'Chattras' and two 'shields' on a sphere. At the top is a 'Taurine,' and perhaps there is a handle below. This symbol is related to No. 123 and better specimens are required to determine whether a handle is present below or not.

130	144	159	O.	Three 'fish' ranged round a central dot; in a neat tripartite area.
131	130	60	O.	A 'Coracle' (?) with three poles, the centre one supporting a crescent.
132	152	213	O.	A rude squatting figure (?).
133	155	184	O.	Four 'Taurines' round a central pillar surmounted by a crescent, within a square area.
134	180	182	...	A Cross between two Taurines. Above the cross is a short cross-bar supporting some object.
135	192	53	O.	A Stupa of three chambers, in a hemispherical area with two fishes in an oblong tank below. W.E., Pl. VII, fig. 10.
136	201	230	O.	A square base supporting a pole, surmounted by a fish to right, with a pair of Taurines on either hand. A.I., Pl. I, fig. 12.
137	248	225	...	Lingum symbol, in a twelve-cornered figure within a circular area. B.M.
138	...	...	...	Variant of No. 64, two well designed hexagons within a narrow oval area contracted in the middle. B.M. See No. 310 for correction.
139	215	188	...	Taurine in a round area.
140	10	139	O.	Straight-rayed solar wheel. A.I., Pl. I, fig. 7. The commonest symbol on these coins.
141	11	140	O.	Eight-spoked wheel. W.E., Pl. VII, fig. 15.
142	12	141	O.	Four-spoked wheel.
143	205	143	O.	An eight-spoked agricultural wheel. (84).
144	233	...	...	A cross within a circle, N.O. The fourth figure on the eighth line.
145	234	...	R.	A twinned Taurine in a circle. N.O., the eighth figure on the last line.
146	17	136	O.R.	The 'Cotton-bale' symbol, a variant perhaps of the 'Caduceus.'
147	55	55	O.	A raised grain-store. A 'Thyrsos' on the left and a 'Taurine' on the right. (120).
148	56	118	O.	A Food receptacle for birds (?) with Taurines below and loop to right. This is the symbol termed by Mr. V. A. Smith, a "cross" in his description of the objects found in the Piprahwa Stupa. Jour. Roy. As. Society 1898, p. 586, fig. 10. I interpret the symbol as a Buddhist monk's begging bowl, the two 'ears' on the right being the ends of the band helping to support the bowl, which is elevated on a T. shaped cross piece, to raise it above the reach of Dogs or Cats. Food altars on this principle are common in Burma, and this I take to be the archaic form of the structure. Thomas figures it in N.O., and calls it a "Magic formula" (Fig. 16, p. 61), which conveys nothing, and is besides not even a plausible explanation. (54).
149	148	194	O.	The 'Wizard's foot' A.I., Pl. I, fig. 10.
150	...	...	O.	A fish (or variant of a 'Taurine') in a hemispherical area. A.I., Pl. I, fig. 10.
151	151	190	R.	Fish in a rhomboidal area. A.I., Pl. I, fig. 10.
152	108	158	R.	Pyramid of six balls in a triangular area. A.I., Pl. I, fig. 10.
153	112	138	O.	Oblique-rayed Solar wheel. A.I., Pl. I, fig. 3.
154	150	156	R.	Nine spheres ranged round a circle enclosing a sphere. A.I., Pl. I, fig. 10.
155	159	133	O.	A 'Triskelis' to right and 'Cotton-bale' united.

156	...	...	...	A sphere between two inverted 'Taurines' in a flattened hemispherical area.
157	249	226	...	Three spheres in line, in an oval area. B.M.
158	290	...	O.	A 'Taurine' in a square area. (84).
159	...	...	O.	Triskelis to left (No. 90) on the right of a food-receptacle. A.I., Pl. I, fig. 14. (56, 59).
160	58	56	O.	Bow and arrow. A.I., Pl. I, figs. 2 and 4. (84).
161	113	57	O.	Bow and arrow in a square area.
162	105 287	58	O.	Bow and arrow with 'Taurine' behind, the cusps touching the string. (21, 81).
163	59	9	O.	Scales for weighing grain. The scales represented on these coins consist of a 'beam' of bamboo, (no doubt) a fixed weight at one end and a round dish to receive grain and other commodities to be weighed. There is also a square object, which may represent a stone whereon the weighman sits. (105).
164	61	59	O.	Three huts, the central one taller than the others. (122, 124). N.O. fifth figure on line 10, where they are termed 'Chaityas,' p. 13, but as the householder on these coins is often accompanied by two females, I prefer to consider this symbol as a domestic habitation.
165	...	...	R.	Sphere on a very short stalk, perhaps the fruit of the 'Goler' (<i>Ficus glomerata</i>). W.E., Pl. VII, fig. 13.
166	68	89	O.	A central 'Thyrso' between two poles with sloping cross-pieces and semi-circular objects at the ends. This symbol may represent the 'Shadoof' or dipping well, and 'lifts' for irrigating gardens. (16, 90, 93).
167	73	228	O.	A Cotton 'gin' (?). A long tapering plectrum-like object retained within a semi-circular bow, by two cords (?) crossing it. Good specimens of this obverse symbol are rare. (63, 66).
168	76	198	R.	The 'vesica piscis,' 'almond' or 'Lozenge of Mary' of the Roman cult. (30).
169	82	211	O.	A 'Gilgal' or 'pillar.' An emblem of Mahadev. (64).
170	83	110	R.	A square within a circular area. (42).
171	85	125	R.	A trapezoidal area, or narrow truncated pyramid or chamber, blocked by four cubes reposing irregularly on one another. (42). W.E., Pl. VII, fig. 9.
172	86	201	O.	A horse-shoe shaped figure with 'Thyrso' outside it. Three are seen on one side of it, but the complete number is not discernible. (90).
173	...	...	O.	A sphere to the left of a 'Taurine' in an oval area. Thomas J. As. Soc. Ben. 1865, Pl. IX, fig. 2.
174	87	205	R.	A square to the left of a trifid branch in triangular area. (19).
175	88	144	...	An eight-rayed star.
176	95	123	R.	A parallelogram divided down the middle and cut up into rayed triangular segments. (4).
177	...	...	R.	A W-shaped figure, a little opened out-made by the junction of two right angles. (48, 81, 109).
178	...	...	R.	A pyramid of three spheres, not enclosed in a circle. (116).
179	...	...	O.	Hare to right with ears shaped as a crescent. (46, 76).

180	...	...	R.	A sphere closely surrounded by a ring, which is bulged into three globes at three equi-distant points. (59).
181	...	...	O.	Three spheres partially fused together, and a thick curved* body resting on them. A.I., Pl. I, fig. 10. A specimen in my possession differs only in the end of the curved body being bent down to the right, whereas it is the end to the left, which appears slightly bent upwards in the Plate. (67, 77).*
182	...	...	R.	Central sphere surrounded by five crescents with cusps directed outwards, surrounded by ten beads, the whole in a circular area.
183	...	...	O.	Fox to right in a rectangular area. This is similar to No. 26, but without the fish below. A.I., Pl. I, fig. 1. If this animal is a fox, the tail must be curled round and so concealed from view, and the above figure supports this view. In my coin more of the tail is seen. (79).
184	...	...	B.	Symbol 165 with a sphere on the left.
185	...	...	R.	A 'Taurine' in an oval area. (83).
186	...	...	R.	An ear (?). (83).
187	...	...	O.R.	Four 'Taurines' ranged round a central sphere, with 'cusps' laid to the right. A.I., Pl. I, fig. 12. (O. 123, 127. R. 6). In this case, as others, the Rev. symbols are smaller than when placed on the Obv.
188	312	...	...	Symbol 118 only the 'cusps' of the 'Taurines' are directed in opposite directions.
189	239	162	O.	A square divided into four equal and similar parts. 21, 81).
190	106	111	O.	Four small squares within a square area.
191	...	...	R.	A 'Food-receptacle,' but without any visible remains of 'Taurines' (see No. 148). (116).
192	164	109	R.	A square in a square area.
193	109	116	R.	A square within a square.
194	158	117	O.	Crossed lines in a circle.
195	123	113	R.	Four dots in a square, with some obscure object above. A variant of No. 68.
196	...	...	R.	A 'Triskelis' revolving to the right. Rodger's Catalogue of Coins of the Indian Museum, Part III, Pl. I, No. 10014. (122).
197	178	180	...	A staff surmounted by a 'Taurine' on a cross-bar with the 'cusps' pointing to left. On the left of staff a 'Taurine' and on right a 'Taurine' with a lozenge on its left. B.M.
198	190	189	...	A square with a median down stroke from top to centre.
199	186	152	...	A 'Vesica piscis' in a square. B.M.
200	240	171	...	Four balls lozenge-wise. B.M.
201	242	101	...	A spear-head in a lenticular area.
202	283		R.	Two circles with a central dot, connected by a T. piece, in an oval area. (9).
203	92	210	...	A very enigmatical symbol on a coin in the possession of Dr. Codrington.
204	94	83	O.	Perhaps intended for a group of Cypress trees in a walled garden. (121).

* (67, 77, both coins of rude execution).

205	101	154	O.	Three dots within a ring. A.I., Pl. I, fig. 4. This is a variant of 67.
206	111	88	R.	A doubtful object.
207	117	227	R.	A 'Five-fold square' with dot in the centre. This is the right-hand figure of A.I., Pl. II, fig. 16, composed of a square, with a square erected on each of its sides.
208	119	212	...	A curved ornament.
209	120	112	O.	A square divided into nine segments with a dot in the centre.
210	126	151	O.	An eight-pointed star within a circle surrounded by eight 'Taurines' with their cusps directed to right.
211	127	142	R.	Wheel and bells (?). An eight-spoked wheel with eight bells fixed on the periphery. N.O. fifth figure on the eighth line. (f. 11).
212	128	202	R.	Two shields (like the caps of the Dioskkuroi on Bactrian coins) in a rectangular area.
213	131	200	O.	Five dots ranged round the end of some oval object. Imprint of a foot (?).
214	134	145	O.	A circle surrounded by eight short rays, or spokes.
215	135	208	O.	Obscure object within a tripartite area.
216	136	146	R.	Sphere, surrounded by six short rays or spokes (22).
217	137	203	R.	A K-shaped mark to the left of a trident in a rectangular area.
218	149	155	...	Seven spheres within a hexagon.
219	141	81	R.	Fish sheltering under a 'Taurine' to right of a water plant.
220	153	199	O.	The 'Vesica piscis' surrounded by fourteen dots. A.C.
221	157	104	O.	A four-spoked wheel surrounded by six 'owl-heads.' A.C.
222	163	193	...	A Triangle. A.C.
223	165	191	...	A 'Trisul' supported on a pentagonal stand on two legs. In this symbol Mr. Sewell would no doubt recognise a relationship to the sacred beetle. In his fig. 11 (Roy. As. Soc. Journal 1886, p. 398), the body of the beetle is more or less pentagonal, while the middle pair of legs is very short. If we consider this middle pair omitted, the symbol includes the conventional elements of the beetle, <i>i.e.</i> , two forelegs, with a rostrum between, two hind legs whereon the symbol rests, and a pentagonal body in the middle. A.C.
224	168	204	...	A symbol composed of cramped angular lines and marks. A.C.
225	172	195	...	The mystic symbol of Delphi. B.M.
226	177	114	...	A curved mark within a square. B.M.
227	171	124	...	Six spheres within a parallelogram. B.M.
228	189	157	...	Seven spheres within a ring. B.M.
229	198	137	...	A wheel with three short spokes. A.C.
230	212	217	...	Dots between two upright lines. A.C. Can this symbol be intended to represent the "pipe" well of a Stupa? (See note by V. A. Smith, Jour. As. Soc. 1898, p. 579).
231	247	224	...	A lozenge of four circles each with a central dot.
232	249	226	...	Three spheres in line within an oval area. B.M.
233	254	...	R.	A square between two spheres in an oval area. (9).

234	255	...	...	Three spheres in a square area. A variant of No. 67.
235	257	...	...	Wheel above a tree.
236	142	71	O.	A Cactus-like plant (?) surrounded by numerous pear-shaped bodies and trifid branches. A.I., Pl. I, fig. 6. (9).
	280			
237	285	...	...	Sphere with a 'Taurine' on the right, in a rectangular area.
238	...	...	...	A character like the Greek 'psi' and on the right an upright stroke with a sloping stroke on each side.
239	291	...	...	A tree with three trifid branches and a square railing of four divisions below.
240	292	...	R.	A sphere between two 'Taurines.'
241	...	...	...	A rectangular upright base supporting a cross with some object above and two Taurines on the left. (there are two more on right not seen). A.I., Pl. I, fig. 12.
242	300	...	R.	A wheel of six spokes.
243	301	...	R.	Seven rhomboidal hexagons arranged round a central sphere. (22).
244	...	...	R.	A sphere with an arch above. (9).
245	303	...	...	A sphere with a 'Taurine' on either side and a pair of opposed 'Taurines' above and below. This is a variant of No 94.
246	304	...	...	Symbol No. 96 (of Mahadev), conjoined with a 'Taurine.'
247	...	...	R.	Altar of Mahadev. An upright stroke standing on a horizontal one and crossed by a shorter. (28). This is a rare symbol on these coins, though very common on the coins of Madura. See Tufnell's <i>Coin Collectors' Manual</i> , Pl. II, fig. 16. In the Madura coins, however, the upper transverse bar is longer than the lower, which is not the case on the silver <i>Karshapanas</i> .
248	306	...	O.	No. 70, with a 'Triskelis' between the Chattras. (30).
249	308	...	R.	A spear head with open centre, surrounded by fourteen dots. (67).
250	309	...	R.	A central sphere with one below and two above, all three equidistant, a crescent over all and the whole within a mushroom-shaped area. (67). The original description given of 309 is not correct.
251	...	...	...	A parallelogram with a central sphere surrounded by four 'Taurines.'
252	...	...	O.	A Drum-shaped body with concave sides and a handle below, with two 'Taurines' on either side. (58, 116). Mr. Blakett has a third specimen. This can only be intended I think for a 'Praying wheel' but none of the coins display the upper part of the symbol.
253	147	65	O.	A Tree with three spatulate side branches and a terminal spike. A.I., Pl. I, fig. 1.
254	99	64	O.	A Tree similar to the last only with four side branches and a multifid apex. A.I., Pl. I, fig. 8.
255	70	74	O.	Tree and railing, three spatulate side branches and enlarged apex. (118).
256	71	68	O.	Tree with six lateral branches and a terminal spike all similar. (30).

257	72	70	O.	A narrow branch. A.I., Pl. I, fig. 4.
258	78	73	O.	Trees in a box with right side higher than the left. J. As. Soc. Ben. 1865, Pl. IX, fig. 7. (24, 36, 41).
259	79	80	R.	A bottle-shaped tree. (69).
260	...	...	O.	A Tree with four spatulate branches and a similar apex and probably a railing below. (60).
261	80	82	R.	Five-leaved branch in a lenticular area. (73).
262	81	85	R.	A branch in a circular area.
263	89	86	O.	A Trifid branch on the left of a bifid stem, with a free stroke on either side of it in a rounded area. This may be only half the symbol, in which case the above 'stem' is really only a branch. (97).
264	90	79	R.	A small tree with a square base of four divisions. (120).
265	182	75	...	A small tree of the type of 256, but with a square base. N.O. the last figure on the eleventh line.
266	183	67	...	A branch with nine leaves on a triangular shield or area. B.M.
267	200	66	...	A Tree; differs from 255 in having no apical leaf.
268	245	222	O.	A Tree with four trifid branches and a trifid apex. A railing below supporting two 'Taurines.'
269	296	...	O.	A branching plant, perhaps intended for a Euphorbia, so conspicuous an object in the hot valley of the Sutlej. (89).
270	...	...	O.	A very unintelligible object, resembling nothing so much as a leaf of a 'Cactus' or 'prickly pear,' only the 'Cacti' are wholly American (as botanists tell us) and therefore unknown in India in early times. I possess two coins with this symbol and a third is figured in the catalogue of the coins in the Indian Museum, Part III, Pl. II, No. 10014. It might have been intended for a proligerous leaf of <i>Cotyledon rhizophylla</i> . Roxb. if it, or any allied species was known then in India; but better specimens may clear up the mystery. In one of my coins there is the appearance of a 'Taurine' forming part of the symbol.
271	...	...	O.	Variant of 268 with the apex single not trifid. (114).
272	...	...	O.	Three (or more) spiny trifid branches in a circular area. (7, 78, the last is a copper plated coin).
273	...	...	R.	A shamrock-like branch and stem. A.I., Pl. II, fig. 1. (10).
274	...	...	R.	A two-handled water vessel. This symbol is shaped like the Portland Vase only the lip or handle on either side is curved over till it touches the shoulder, and instead of the mouth forming a straight line at top, the centre is depressed and the outline is made of two semi-circles. In the centre of the vase is a circular ornament (?), and the whole is within a neat barrel-shaped area. (22).
275	...	...	R.	Small twelve-spoked wheel. (28).
276	...	...	R.	A double row of eight rectangular cells ranged in a narrow oval area. (28).
277	...	...	R.	Variant of No. 108; each of the four crescents having a central prong, converting it into a 'trisol.' (35, 90).
278	...	...	R.	A five-pronged fork or rake, with a short handle and an X. mark (which can hardly be meant for a 'Taurine' by the side. (43).

279	...	...	R.	Three spheres, united into a cluster by three short stalks, (54). This symbol is really compounded of three Numbers 165 symmetrically united.
280	...	...	O.	Spear-head between 'Taurines,' N.O., the last three figures on the penultimate line. These figures suspiciously resemble No. 252 of the present paper, but if correctly drawn they must be different as there is no trace of a spear-head on the coins examined by me, but the support is distinctly a handle.
281	...	...	O.	Three 'Thyrssi' standing on a rectangular base. (62).
282	...	...	R. (?)	A sphere in an incused area, bounded by three segments of circles, concave exteriorly and with a small crescent within the cusps of each segment. (67).
283	...	...	R. (?)	Six equal and similar spheres round a central one, in a circular area. (67).
284	...	...	O.	Some branched object. (Unsymmetrical) with two 'Taurines' below. (70).
285	...	...	O.	A spear-head (?) with open centre, resting on an inverted crescent for a base. (74).
286	...	...	R.	An irregular pentagon in a square incused area. (73). A small punchmark.
287	...	...	R.	A central sphere surrounded by five crescents with five dots between the 'cusps' which point outwards, and five intervening dots as well, the whole in a circular area. (77). The coin is one of rude fabric.
288	...	...	R.	Two upright branches, the left-hand one regularly, the right-hand one irregularly trifold, in a trapezoidal area. (79).
289	...	...	R.	A bent, unsymmetrical branch in an oval area. (80).
290	124	4	R.	May be intended for a rude human figure. (80).
291	...	...	R.	'Taurine' in an oval area. (83, 100).
292	...	...	R.	Lingum-yoni and crescent attached. (83).
293	...	...	...	Two parallel strokes each in a lenticular area, which areas coalesce at the side. On a coin the property of Mr. Blackett.
294	...	...	R.	A central 'Thyrssos' carrying two transverse bars, each supporting a short thyriform object on either side of the central support; the whole in a tall triangular area. (108).
295	...	...	O.	Tree like No. 253 but with spatulate apex. (118).
296	...	...	R.	'Taurine' with straight 'cusps.' N.O., tenth figure on last line.
297	...	...	R.	Four symbols No. 296, the eight straight 'cusps' forming spokes of a wheel, in a circular area. (135).
298	...	...	R.	A variant of No. 126, the terminal elements of which present the usual form of a fish with a pair of lateral fins on either side. (136).
299	...	...	O.	A moneyer's hammer between two 'Taurines,' W.E., Pl. VIII, figs. 19 and 27. This is the implement termed a "plough" by Thomas. N.O., fig. 9.
300	...	...	O.	A five-pronged harrow. The prongs are round above and with three points below. W.E., Pl. VIII, fig. 27.

301	...	...	O.	A tree evidently some sort of palm, with a head of five elongated spikes separated by four globular fruits. W.E., Pl. VII, figs. 13 and 18. I suspect this is a conventional mode of representing a coconut palm. (<i>Cocos nucifera</i>).
302	...	...	O.	A tree with a tall railing at the base, perhaps the sacred Sâl tree (<i>Shorea</i>). W.E., Pl. VII, fig. 9.
303	...	...	R.	A ring surrounded by eight very short spokes, and a ninth rather longer, like a handle. (88).
304	...	...	O.	An elephant goad. A pointed implement with a sharply recurved hook on the left. A small symbol. (88).
305	...	...	O.	Variant of No. 81, but appears to have seven Chattras instead of six. A.I., Pl. I, fig. 2.
306	...	...	R.	A bushy tree in a tall oval area with a flat base. (58).
307	.	...	O.	A variant of No. 25, with a 'Taurine' behind the dog. W.E., Pl. VII, fig. 16.
308	...	...	O.	A six-spoked wheel. W.E., Pl. VII, fig. 23.
309	...	.	O.	A wheel with eight-pointed spokes within a periphery or ring supporting three 'Chattras' and three 'Taurines' in ovals alternately. W.E., Pl. VIII, fig. 24.
310	231	...	...	The figure on the Plate is not referred to in the text and the symbol numbered 231 is now described under the present number. It is a variant of a 'Taurine' with cusps opened out. W.E., Pl. VIII, fig. 20, (?) though in the figure one 'cusp' is missing.
311	...	...	O.	A 'food receptacle' with 'loops' to the left. This is united with Symbol No. 90, on its right on coin 56.
312	...	...	O.	A trefoil leaf. W.E., Pl. VIII, fig. 23.
313	...	...	O.	A food receptacle with loops to the right with symbol No. 90, on its right. E. J. Rapson, <i>Journal Roy. As. Soc.</i> 1895, fig. 33. This symbol is on a round coin; No. 311, on a square one.
314	...	...	O.	Goat as in No. 19, but the object over the goat's back seems rather intended for a 'bell' than a cup. It conveys the idea of being composed of two pieces of wood, with a loop for suspension round the goat's neck, just the sort of 'bell' made of two wooden 'clappers' which serve to indicate the whereabouts of the animal, browsing in the jungle. This coin belongs to Dr. Codrington.
315	...	...	O.	A dog. W.E., Pl. II, fig. 26. In this figure the animal seems to occupy the whole of the 'punch' without any room for a 'stupa.'
316	...	...	O.	No. 70 with three symbols No. 85 between the 'Chattras.' B.M.
317	...	...	O.	Central sphere surrounded by three fish radiately arranged. B.M.
318	...	...	O.	A star formed by a broad ring, with four tapering arms, about the ring's diameter in length. B.M.
319	...	...	O.	No. 257 only with more numerous leaflets. B.M.
320	...	...	O.	A small ring with a trefoil ornament above in an oval area. B.M.
321	...	...	O.	A central sphere with four short arms, each ending in a sphere, with four other spheres in the inter-

322	...	...	O.	spaces. This is a variant of the Ujain symbol, forming a 'nine-balled chakra.' B.M. '(Grant 336).' No. 70 with a 'rosette' of one central and six surrounding spheres between the 'Chattras,' within a circular area, enclosed within a square, with a fish in each corner. B.M.
323	...	...	O.	An eight-rayed star in a ring, surrounded by three 'Chattras' and three 'Taurines.' N.G., VIII, fig. 24
324	...	...	R.	A trefoil branch with three pointed lobes. N.G., VIII, fig. 23.
325	...	...	O.	A star with six blunt thick rays or spokes. N.G., VIII, fig. 23.
326	187	78	O.	An antelope, on the alert, with tail erect, standing above a crescent. The animal has straight horns; the ears are out-stretched as though intently listening; the tail is erect, as when those animals are alarmed. The straight horns and short 'scut' sufficiently indicate this animal as an Antelope. T.P., VII, fig. 1.
327	...	...	O.	A crescent surrounded by five 'Taurines.'
328	...	...	O.	Var. of No. 83, with Taurines and Lamps in ovals.
329	...	...	O.	Var. of No. 43, square, within 4 Taurines, with 'cusps' to left.
330	...	...	O.	Stupa with Taurines and Lamps.
331	...	...	O.	A rake or harrow with 3 prongs.
332	...	...	O.	Var. of No. 73, ovals being replaced by Shields.
333	...	...	R.	Var. of No. 63, with a cross-stroke.
334	...	...	R.	Y-shaped symbol.
335	...	...	O.	Var. of No. 83, with Triskelis revolving to left, in place of Lamps.
336	...	...	O.	Tree with 5 acuminate branches, on a 4-railed base and one cross rail.
337	...	...	R.	Central sphere surrounded by 4 tricuspid Crescents. This and the last are vars. of No. 126.
338	...	..	R.	Central sphere, with lateral Crescents and tricuspid ends.
339	...	...	O.	Ladder-like symbol, perhaps representing the corridor cells of a monastery.
340	...	...	O.	An extraordinary symbol, probably meant for a big-headed soldier ant. The die is half an inch long nearly and unsymmetrical. Above (or in front) is an oblong body broader than long, with a small median projection and to the right of it two curved lines, or mandibular organs. On the left there is no room on the die for the pair on that side, and four other dies are also all similarly unsymmetrical. Behind the head (if I may call it so), and connected with it by a narrow neck is a pointed oval body with 3 strokes pointing backwards, as though intended for legs. It is a peculiarity of this coin that all 5 dies are sharply cut and unsymmetrical and all in good state; they are moreover all new but unintelligible.
341	...	...	O.	Two Taurines not quite on a level, with perhaps a bovine head, facing, above.
342	...	...	O.	Var. of No. 79, the central sphere being replaced by a hexagon with the symbols resting on each external angle.

POSTSCRIPT.

At page 266 of my former paper I mentioned the 'Swastika' as a symbol found on the silver 'Karshapanas.' This is an error into which I fell by accepting the authority of Thomas, who figures it in his plate of symbols N.O. on the last line, and without considering that Thomas made no distinction between the symbols of the silver Karshapanas, and those impressed on the copper coins of a distinctly different monetary value. It is tolerably certain that the 'Puranas' were a silver currency only; the few specimens known in copper having been made with the intention of plating them with silver. This is proved by the majority of such pieces still retaining traces of the silver which once covered them. How this was effected I cannot say, but the process was most dexterously carried out and the result a most perfect imitation of a silver coin. A specimen in my collection exemplifies this, as the thin covering of silver maintains the most perfect adhesion to the base metal, which shows through it by wear at different places. Neither was the process confined to these coins, as I have an excellent example of the same fraud in a hemi drachma of Menander; a Bull and Horseman coin of Sāmanta Deva of Kabul, and two Indo-Sassanian coins of different types. The weight of these spurious copper 'Puranas' is about 45 grains, and as the silver could hardly have weighed less than ten grains, the coin when new, would by its appearance and weight have disarmed suspicion. On three of these copper coins before me (which with a number of other coins were lent me for examination by Dr. Codrington) there occur the following symbols of the present list, and no symbol whatever not found habitually on the silver coins; Nos. 12, 15, 72, 85, 99, 126, 140, 163, 164; but it is their light weight when worn which betrays their real character.

SYMBOLS ON OTHER SILVER COINS THAN THE 'KARSHAPANAS' OR 'PURANAS'
 PROPER, WHETHER STRUCK WITH 'PUNCHES' OR ORDINARY DIES.

It may be as well to notice here some symbols and devices which though occurring on coins, in some cases of an entirely different class from the 'Puranas' are yet related to the symbolism of the better known and earlier issues. The coins in question fall naturally into local groups from their 'findspots, Saharanpur, Mathura, Wai, and the Konkan.' The Saharanpur coins of the 'Kunindas,' are described in "The Coins of Ancient India," page 70, and the silver coin of the tribe supplies us with numerous symbols, some new, and some merely variants of forms met with on the early 'Puranas.'

SAHARANPUR COINS.

1	O.	A Buffalo. This animal occupies the centre of the obverse, and (as already remarked) has always been incorrectly described as a Deer. In some coins the ear is distinctly seen A.I., IV, fig. 2, while in others it is omitted.
2	O.	A female figure with the head turned towards the Buffalo, and in some cases displaying the hair done up into a prodigious 'bun' at the back of the head, as seen in No. 1, symbol of this paper, on the 'Puranas.' This figure is clad in trousers, baggy above and tight below, such as are worn by women in the Punjab at the present day.
3	O.	A pair of Cobras, erect on their tails and facing each other. A.I., V, figs. 1 and 2. A variant of this symbol is seen on the coins of the Odumbaras, A.I., IV, fig. 14. It was these snakes which betrayed Mr. Thomas into the strange mistake of describing the animal above which they occur, as a deer with curiously twisted horns! On all well-preserved coins, however, whether silver or copper, there is no connection between the snakes, and the head of the animal above which they occur. This assertion is verified by Pl. XIX, of Thomas's Prinsep's Indian Antiquities and Pl. XLIV, figs. 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8. Not only do these figures support this view, but figs. 9 and 10 of the same plate absolutely refute the notion of their being horns, by displaying the crescentic bubaline horns as usual, but without the Cobra emblem above. It is strange the well-known sacred emblem of a pair of snakes never seems to have occurred to any of the describers of this coin, some of whom must probably have been familiar with the lines of the poet. "Pinge duos angues, pueri, sacer est locus, extra Mejite." Persius. Sat. I, 113. "Paint up two snakes; the spot, boys, is sacred, and if you "want to commit a nuisance, you must go outside." Sir A. Cunningham (A.I., V., figs. 1 and 2, p. 72) contents himself with styling these snakes "a Buddhist symbol," without being more explicit, or in any way alluding to the mistakes of previous describers. The symbol also occurs by itself on the reverse of a coin figured by Thomas. (T.P., XIX, fig. 6) so that it is difficult to understand how the real significance of the symbol came to be overlooked.
4	O.	A variously shaped emblem on a sort of handle in the woman's right hand; either a cruciform object with three dots (A.I., V, fig. 1), or a flower (A.I., V, fig. 2). The first is a symbol commonly carried by Vishnu, on later coins; see Sir W. Elliot, N.O., Pl. III, fig. 105.
5	O.	A square figure supporting a T. In some coins, probably from inferior execution, the figure is rather trapezoidal than square.
6	O.	A 'Stupa' of three chambers supporting a T. This T. is of course a later variant of the 'Chattra' (No. 70). This symbol is placed below the belly of the buffalo but is omitted on some coins.
8	R.	A six chambered 'Stupa' surmounted by a T. A.I., V, fig. 1.
9	R.	A 'Triratna' above the last.
10	R.	A tree, on the right of the 'Stupa,' with three tiers of horizontal branches, with a railing below. This tree is in all probability intended to represent the Deodar of the adjoining hills, though in a very conventional manner.
11	R.	Below the 'Stupa' is a line, which is usually regarded as a snake. The line is sometimes very zig-zag, and in some later coins is seen duplicated in which case the rippling of water is what is

		probably meant. On these coins however a snake is the object intended, and on a copper coin of my own (486) the snake is made to enter the 'Stupa' above, just as the stalk enters a leaf.
12	R.	On the left of the 'Stupa' the 'Swastika' occurs, with the arms bent to the right.
13	R.	Below the 'Swastika' is a 'food-altar' of which three forms are seen on these coins. The most usual is that of a flower-pot, supported on a short stem. T.P., XIX, fig. 16, which stem is often exchanged for a long pole, fig. 18 of the same plate. Another form with a bifid curved base is given in T.P., XLIV, fig. 4, and A.I., V, figs. 1 and 2. This form of 'altar' consists of an X with a long cross-bar at the top and a shorter one at the intersection of the limbs of the X.

The chief innovation on these coins is the substitution of a T. for a Chattra (No. 70) and the curved stem of the Food altar or receptacle (No. 148).

With regard to my identification of No. 10 with the Deodar, a few words may be said. The same type of tree occurs on some of the coins of the Yaudheyas, A I., VI, fig. 9, where it is described (p. 78), as the "Bodhi tree." Now my reason for the above identification is that the peculiar horizontal branches spreading out from the trunk, very faithfully convey the idea of the Himalayan Cedar, rather than any other tree, though in a conventional manner. It was moreover a tree which must have been familiar to the inhabitants of the districts bordering the Sutlej, many of whom must have entered the hills for business or devotional purposes and have been struck with the noble trees of that species which covered the hills; the importance moreover attaching to the tree is proved by one of the names of Siva, being 'Kedāreçvara' or 'Lord of Cedars.'

According to Sir Emerson Tennent, the 'Bodhi tree' of Ceylon was the 'Pipal' (*Ficus religiosa*) which is not among those capable of identification on the coins: On the coins of the 'Audumbaras' two perfectly distinct trees are identified by Sir A. Cunningham as the Audumbara Fig tree (*Ficus glomerata*), namely, A.I., IV, figs. 1 and 2 and No. 255 of this paper. It would seem therefore that Sir A. Cunningham applied the term 'Bodhi tree' indiscriminately to any tree depicted on a Buddhist coin, and this raises the question whether any attempt was made on the coins to represent any particular species of tree. Now without wishing to imply that every type of tree represented on the coins was intended to represent a separate species, still I think a limited number of trees may be identified both on the coins and Sculptures. First comes the Deodar on the coins of the Kunindas and Yaudheyas. Then the Vine is easily to be

recognised on the copper coins of Taxila. A.I., XI, fig. 9, where vine tendrils and grape clusters form the bottom line of symbols on the coin. If the vine occurs on the 'Puranas' (as I believe to be the case) it is in the highly conventional form of grapes adhering to an upright stem; this attribution is largely helped out by the presence of a goat, and by the fact that there is no other fruit which can be suggested with greater probability. The cocoa-nut palm may or may not be intended by symbol No. 301; one argument in favour thereof being, that the symbol seems unknown on coins from the Punjaub, and is restricted to coins from Southern India, that palm being only found on the sea coast. The Mango (*Magnifera indica*) is not represented on the coins, but is clearly seen on the sculptures of Barhut Stupa (A.I., Frontispiece).

MATHURA COINS.

		The symbols on some silver coins from the Mathura district were described by me in the Journal As. Soc. of Bengal for 1894, Part I, No. 2, to which I have now added three additional from coins in the B.M.
14	O.	A nine-pin like object, with rays above, directed backwards, or to the left. (2087).
15	O.	An object perhaps intended to represent a horse to r. (2099). Both these symbols are too obscure to enable any positive opinion to be expressed as to their import.
16	O.	A small 'Triskelis' revolving from r. to l. (2093).
17	O.	An object which may be a rude plough. (2092).
18	O.	A 'Taurine.' (2095).
19	O.	A Confused symbol, perhaps Nos. 14 and 15 united.
20	O.	Some semi-circles, perhaps parts of a 'Stupa.'
21	O.	A small sun (on one coin) is struck over the rump of No. 15.
22	R.	A variant of the 'Thunderbolt.' Two tricuspid 'Taurines,' that is with additional median prong, and two lateral crescents.
23	O.	A fish to r. in an oval area, with three fins above and three below. B.M.
24	O.	A hunting leopard or 'Cheetah' (<i>Cynaclurus jubata</i>). On one coin there is a feline animal with a long tail, which I identify with the domesticated 'Cheetah.' It has nothing to do with the 'Leopard' of Thomas, which I have failed to recognise on any silver coin. B.M.
25	O.	Four dots in a square area, with one in the centre. B.M.
26	O.	Four dots below and one at the top in a Scutiform area pointed above. B.M.
WAI COINS.		
...	...	The wai coins are of an entirely different class and have been described and figured by Dr. O. Codrington in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay Branch. Vol. XII, p. 400. They have also been figured by Sir W. Elliot in N.O., Plate 11, figs. 62, 63 and 64. They are of three sizes representing two

- Karsha, Karsha and half-Karsha pieces, but there are few symbols on them.
- 27 O. A variant of the 'Taurine' in Dr. Codrington's opinion, fig. 64: the right hand figure.
- 28 O. A quadrefoil object; fig. 64; the left hand figures.
- 29 O. A curious symbol which may be described as a sphere within a ring, from which two small spheres are suspended, each by two lines or bands. The Reverse of all is blank.

COINS FROM THE KONKAN.

- The silver coins figured on the same plate as the above by Sir W. Elliot (fig. 61) are of an entirely different type and as they weigh only a trifle over fourteen grains, are quarter-Karsha pieces. I have described some of them in the Jour. As. Soc. Bengal for 1894, Part I, No. 2, from which I now extract the following symbols.
- 30 O. A twelve-rayed sun, the rays being long and equal to the radius of the disk, whence they issue as sharply tapering rays. This symbol only occurs on one of my coins (2103), and seems to have been cut on the same die as the other symbols, which intentionally seem to overlie it; if this is not so, it is the older impression.
- 31 O. A humped Bull, walking to the l., the horns forming a crescent on the top of the head. Beneath the Bull is a solid square mound, or 'chabutra,' and below it an oblong object representing a tank twice as long as broad, and not quite as broad as the square above.
- 32 O. A small 'Triskelis' revolving to the l., over the Bull's rump.
- 33 O. An upright Staff in front of the Bull.
- 34 O. On either side of the 'chabutra' (on some coins) is a 'Taurine' laid horizontally, with the cusps directed from it. (2102).
- 35 O. Behind the 'Triskelis' on the right is a small 'Swastika,' revolving to the left.
- 36 O. Between the 'Swastika' and the 'Taurine' on some coins is a small lined square.
- 37 O. On the left of the Triskelis is a dot in a circle. (2103).
- 38 R. A variant of No. 126 formed of four tricuspid 'Taurines,' that is each, Taurine has a median prong between the 'cusps' with four dots between the 'Taurines.' N.O., 11, fig. 61, figured by Sir W. Elliot. (2102).
- 39 R. A rude 'Stupa' of three tiers, with a crescent above and a Taurine at the side.
- 40 R. Some branching, cactus-like plant.
- 41 R. A Hare within a circle, round which are some letters, one of which resembles the Gandharian 'ri.' (Dr. Codrington).

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